



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1362.3 - Regional Statistics, Queensland, 2003

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## Summary

### Main Features

#### INTRODUCTION

**Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003** is a compilation of selected statistics that demonstrates Queensland's regional diversity through statistical analysis, tables and graphs. It brings together selected economic, social and environmental statistics from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources to highlight aspects of life in Queensland.

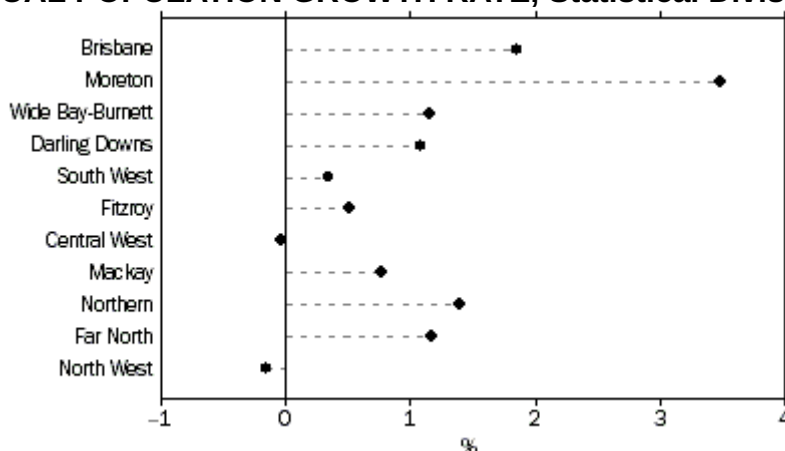
#### PEOPLE AND POPULATION

##### Estimated Resident Population

The estimated resident population (ERP) of Queensland at 30 June 2002 was 3,707,175. All states and territories experienced population growth in 2001-02 with the largest increases occurring in Queensland (78,229 persons), Victoria (67,812 persons) and New South Wales (65,138 persons).

Annual population growth for Queensland over the six years 1996 to 2002 averaged 1.8%, exceeding the growth rate of all other states and territories.

#### AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, Statistical Divisions - 1996-2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0).

#### Births

There were 47,495 births registered in Queensland during the year ended June 2002. Rural and urban Queensland have quite different birth and fertility characteristics. In 2001-02, most births occurred in the urban and coastal areas, with 46.6% of births registered in Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) and 17.4% in Moreton SD.

Over the five years to June 2002, the annual number of births in Queensland increased by 439 persons (0.9%). This outcome results from two distinct trends. Births in the Brisbane and Moreton SDs increased by 5.2% and 6.7% respectively in this period. In contrast, the annual number of births declined in all other regions of Queensland. This was noticeable particularly in the South West SD with a decrease of 13.1%, Central West SD decreasing by 22.3% and North West SD decreasing by 12.6%.

## Deaths

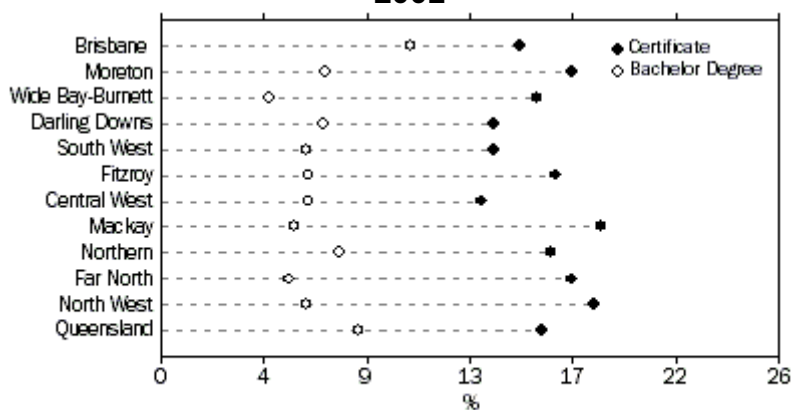
In 2001-02, there were 23,174 deaths in Queensland. The majority of deaths were recorded in the south east corner of Queensland with 42.5% of deaths registered in the Brisbane SD and 20.9% in the Moreton SD. In comparison, the estimated resident population of the Brisbane and Moreton divisions were 45.6% and 20.2% respectively.

Between 1997-98 and 2001-02, the annual number of deaths in Queensland increased by 685 persons (3.0%). In this period, deaths increased in the Moreton (7.3%), Wide Bay-Burnett (7.7%), Darling Downs (9.2%), South West (10.2%), Mackay (17.2%) and Far North (12.5%) SDs. In 2001-02, the number of deaths in the North West SD was the same level as in 1997-98. The annual number of deaths decreased in all other areas between 30 June 1998 and 30 June 2002, with the largest declines in Fitzroy (8.0%) and Central West (7.8%) SDs.

## Non-School Qualifications by Level of Education

On census night, 7 August 2001, there were 2,823,097 persons aged 15 years and over counted in Queensland. Of these, 32.3% reported non-school qualifications. The 451,527 persons (16.0%) with certificate qualifications from a College of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) represents the largest group holding non-school qualifications in Queensland, followed by 235,113 persons (8.3%) with a bachelor degree and 156,001 persons (5.5%) with either an advanced diploma or diploma.

### PERSONS(a) WITH SELECTED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, Statistical Divisions - 2001



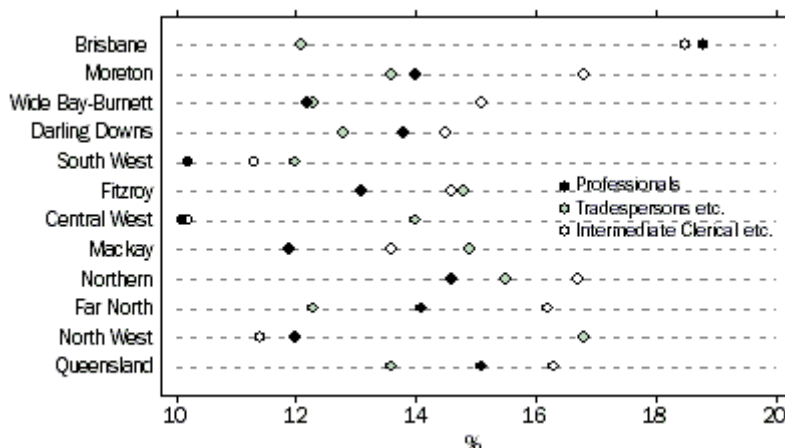
(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## Occupation of Employed Persons

At 7 August 2001, the total number of employed persons in Queensland was 1,568,865, which represented an increase of 10.4% when compared with 1996. The most significant occupation group was Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers with 265,751 persons, representing 16.9% of total employment in the state. This group was followed by Professionals (251,273), Tradespersons and Related Workers (200,665) and Associate Professionals (187,910), respectively accounting for 16.0%, 12.8% and 12.0% of persons in employment.

#### PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, Statistical Divisions - 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

#### Indigenous Community Councils

From 1 July 2002, 15 Aboriginal and 17 Torres Strait Island council areas in Queensland were included in their own right as part of the LGA structure in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Established under various Acts of Parliament, these Indigenous community council areas are equivalent to LGAs.

Previously, the communities' statistics had been included with those for neighbouring shire or town councils. The separation of the Indigenous community councils from other LGAs recognises their autonomy from the shire councils and responds to the need for data, especially population data, for these areas.

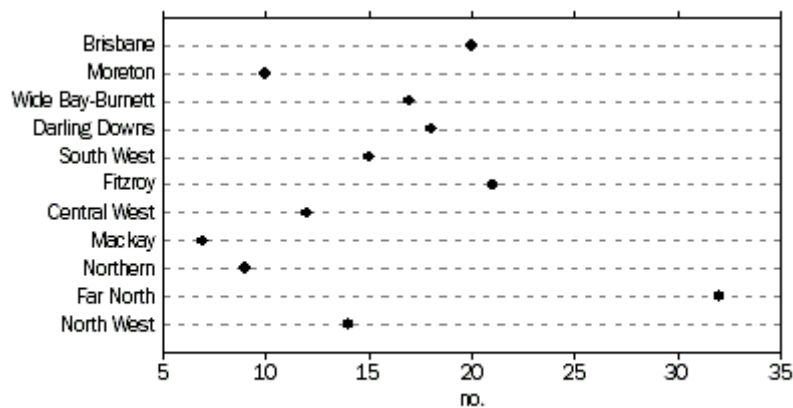
The majority of the Indigenous community council areas (28) are found in Far North SD. The SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Northern and North West have one council each.

At 30 June 2002, the estimated resident populations of the Indigenous community councils varied considerably with populations ranging from greater than 2,000 persons to less than 100. Palm Island (AC) had 2,376 persons and Yarrabah (AC) 2,320. Ugar (IC) had 57 persons and was one of only two Indigenous community councils recording a decrease in population from 2001.

#### Health and Public Hospitals

There were 175 public acute hospitals at 30 June 2002 in Queensland. Since 1998, the total number of hospitals has been reduced from 182, representing a decrease of 3.8%.

#### PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS(a), Statistical Divisions - 2001-02



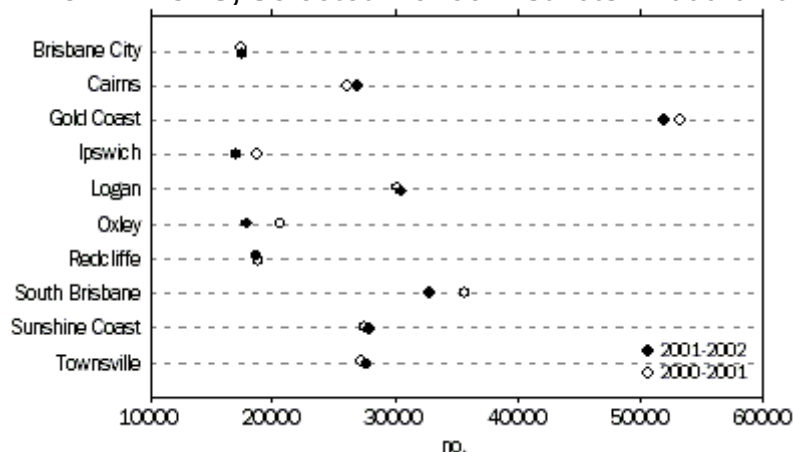
(a) Includes dental hospitals.

Source: Queensland Health: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

## Crime

In the 2001-02 financial year, there were 434,696 incidents of crime reported in Queensland. This was a decrease of 2,158 incidents (0.5%) from the 1999-2000 figures. Property crime was the largest component with 291,495 incidents, representing 67.1% of all crime in Queensland in 2001-02. Other crime and crime against the person, respectively comprised 25.5% and 7.4% of the Queensland total.

### REPORTED OFFENCES, Selected Police Districts - 2000-01 to 2001-02



Source: Queensland Police.

## ENVIRONMENT - SALINITY ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS

Salinity describes the salt content of soil or water. Soluble salts are often found in water and soil, but not in sufficient concentrations to affect plant and animal survival. When salt content is excessive it degrades water quality and land productivity. Salinity increases are usually caused by a rise in the level of underground water tables bringing naturally occurring salt to the surface. This concentrates salt and affects the environment dependent on the soil and water.

The Commonwealth and state and territory governments have adopted the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP). The NAP has identified 21 high priority regions in Australia, with four regions either wholly or partly within Queensland. These regions are Border Rivers, Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa, Burdekin-Fitzroy and Lockyer-Burnett-Mary. Border Rivers and Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa are partially in New South Wales. NAP regions do not include the more arid western and remote tropical far north sections of

Queensland.

In May 2002, 993 Queensland farms with 107,000 hectares (ha) of agricultural land were reported by farmers as showing signs of salinity. This represented about 3.4% of total farms, being 0.1% of total farm area in the state. Of the agricultural land showing signs of salinity, 40,000 ha were unable to be used for agricultural production.

Within the four NAP regions either wholly or partly within Queensland, there were 720 farms with 67,000 ha showing signs of salinity. Non-irrigated farms accounted for 64,000 ha or 95.5% of the land showing signs of salinity in Queensland based NAP regions.

The most common salinity management practices employed were planting crops, pastures, fodder plants and trees and constructing earthworks and fencing.

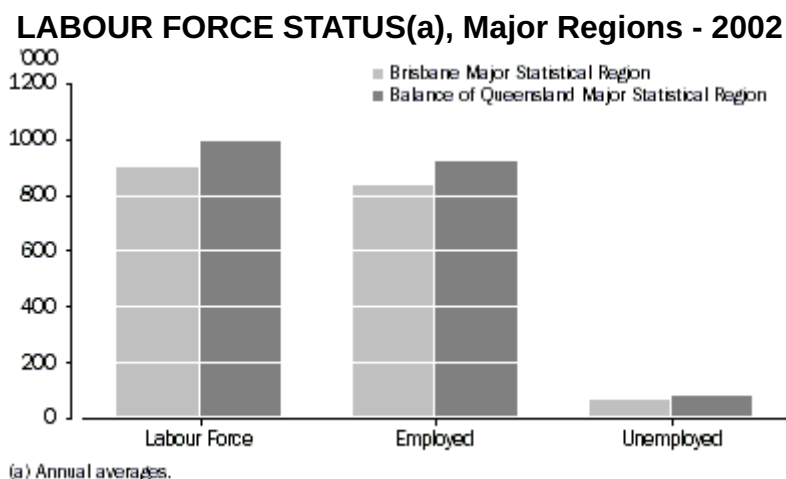
In May 2002, farmers reported that 331,000 ha of crops, pastures and fodder plants were planted for salinity management purposes in Queensland. The six types of plantings included salt tolerant crops, pastures with lucerne, other deep rooted perennials, salt tolerant pasture, saltbush, bluebush and other fodder plants.

## ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

### Labour Force by Statistical Regions

The annual average number of persons employed in Queensland rose from 1,702,400 persons in 2001 to 1,753,300 in 2002, representing an increase of 50,900 persons (3.0%). The growth rate in employed persons is higher than the 1.9% growth in the annual average number of persons in the Labour Force.

In the same period, the average number of persons unemployed declined by 15,700 to 140,000 persons. This equated to a decrease in the unemployment rate from 8.4% to 7.4%. The annual average participation rate remained unchanged at 65.0%.



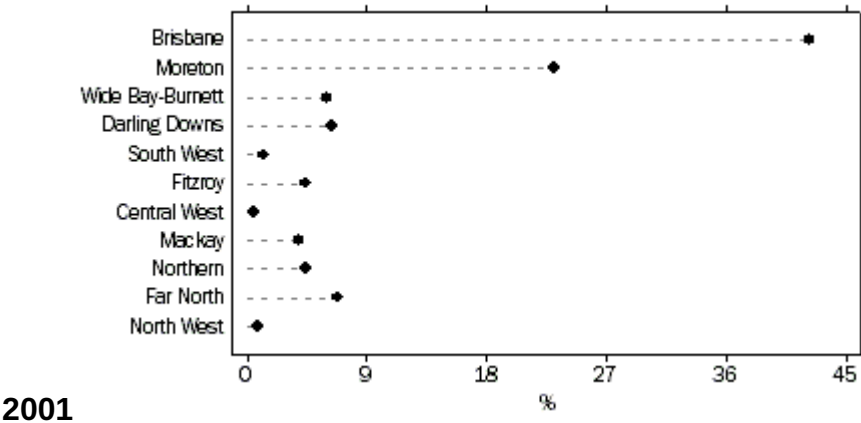
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

### Single Location Businesses

In Queensland, there were 396,444 single location business entities registered with the Australian Business Register (ABR) at June 2001. Property and Business Services was the largest industry sector with 82,465 entities, representing 20.8% of the state total. The Construction industry included 67,244 units or 17.0% of all Queensland businesses with one

location. The third largest industry sector was Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing with 51,285 entities, accounting for 12.9% of the Queensland total.

**PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES, Statistical Divisions - 30 June**

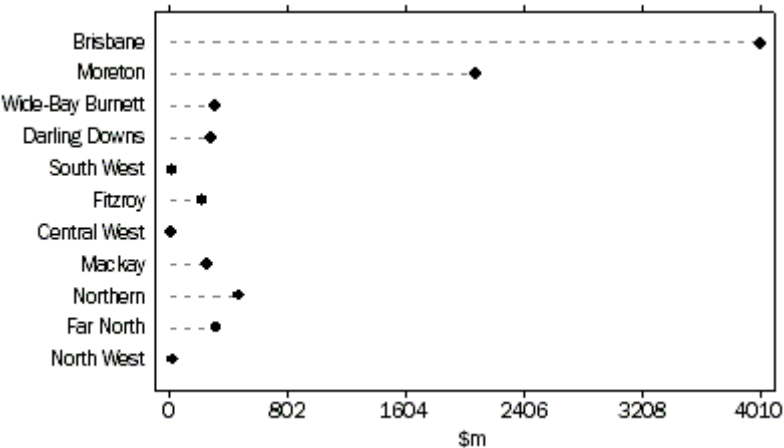


Source: ABS data available on request.

**Building Approvals**

From July 2001 to June 2002 in Queensland, there were 35,591 approvals for building with 98.4% of the total applications from private sector entities and 99.3% being for new residential dwellings. The value of total building in the state for the same period was \$8,009.8m. The total included new residential dwellings of \$5,018.4m and alterations and additions of \$1,614.2m, which accounted for 62.7% and 20.2% respectively of the value of total building in Queensland.

**VALUE OF TOTAL BUILDING APPROVED, Statistical Divisions - 2001-02**



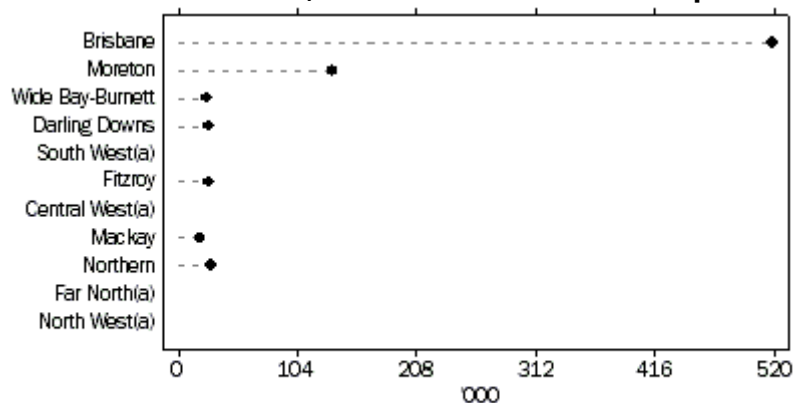
Source: ABS data available on request: Building Approvals, Queensland (cat. no. 8731.3)

**Information and Communication Technology**

At the end of the September quarter 2002, there were 150 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Queensland, a decline of 6.8% from September 2001.

There was also a decline in the number of Internet subscribers. At the end of the September quarter 2002, there were 822,000 Internet subscribers in Queensland, accounting for 18.0% of the Australian total of 4,555,000 subscribers. This was a decrease from the previous year's total of 829,000, which was 19.3% of the Australian total.

## INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS, Statistical Divisions - September 2002



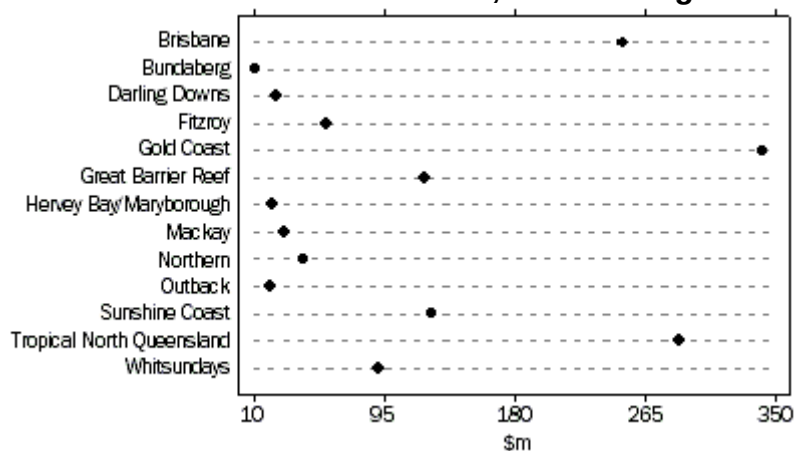
(a) Data not available for publication.

Source: Internet Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8153.0)

## Tourist Accommodation

Tourism is an important part of the Queensland economy with takings from accommodation of \$1,424m in 2002. This was an increase of 5.9% when compared with 2001. Takings were highest in the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane tourism regions contributing 24.0%, 20.2% and 17.6% respectively of the state total. This contrasted with the smaller tourism regions of Bundaberg, Outback and Hervey Bay/Maryborough, which together accounted for 3.8%.

## TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Tourism Regions - 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

## STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY

### Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities

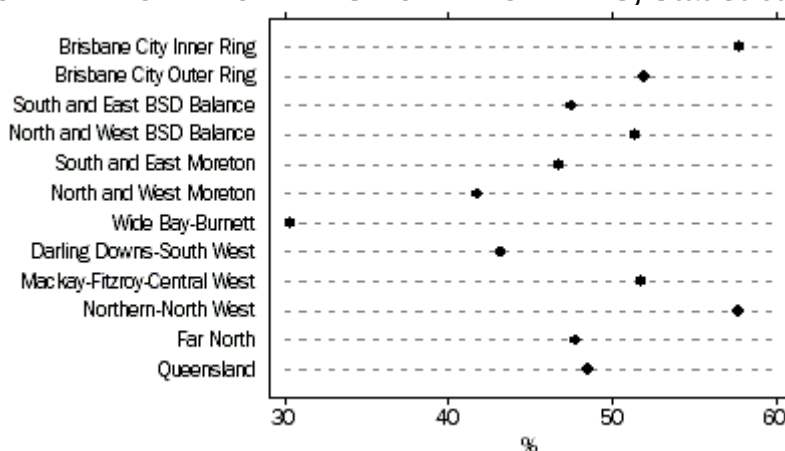
The October 2002 State Supplementary Survey, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, presented information on the labour force experience of those who currently have or have had caring responsibilities. Survey results included the use of leave and flexible working arrangements. The survey also looked at whether caring responsibilities have an impact on labour force participation.

In the six months to October 2002, an estimated 1,068,300 persons or 47.1% of persons aged 18 years and over in Queensland provided unpaid care for another adult or child. More



than half of all females provided care (52.8%), while 41.4% of males provided care. Of the total care provided, the majority (68.6%) was on a continual basis. Occasional care was provided in just over one-quarter of cases (26.3%) and once only care was provided in just 5.1% of cases.

### PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEE CARERS TO ALL CARERS, Statistical Regions - 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland (cat. no. 4903.3).

### FURTHER INFORMATION

In compiling **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003**, the ABS has used data from a variety of its collections. Non-ABS data have been provided by Commonwealth and state government departments and agencies as well as the private sector.

The ABS has taken every care in compiling the non-ABS data into statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs) and statistical districts (S Dists) as designated in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Any questions regarding the non-ABS data should be addressed to the department or agency of origin.

Information in **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003** is divided into two main parts: four chapters provide analysis of social, economic and environmental statistics at the regional level and three chapters contain tables with data for the state and its SDs, LGAs and S Dists. The content of each chapter is shown as follows:

- Chapter 1 presents population characteristics of the state. The focus is at SD level and the topics include population growth, births, deaths, Indigenous community councils, selected population census data, health and public hospitals and crime.
- Chapter 2 discusses the environmental issue of salinity on farms in Queensland, including causes and management practices.
- Chapter 3 covers the topics of employment, single location businesses, building and construction, information and communication technology, tourist accommodation and transport.
- Chapter 4 reports the results of the most recent state supplementary survey, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities.
- Tables of data in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 provide a comparison of a range of topics across the statistical areas for the state, the 11 SDs, the 157 LGAs and 10 S Dists. New data



items contained in this issue include local government finances, housing property sales and values, single location businesses and family tax benefits. Each set of tables is preceded by maps showing the boundaries of the SDs and LGAs. Accompanying text provides a regional summary.

Wherever possible, data are for 2002 or the latest available if 2002 data are not available. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ between collections.

## About this Release

### ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Replaces: 1314.3

Varied range of data included for legal Local Government Areas, Statistical Districts and Statistical Divisions. A comparison of metropolitan to ex-metropolitan is also included.

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## Explanatory Notes

### Explanatory Notes

#### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data to provide users of **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003** with information on key social and economic variables for regional Queensland.

**2** Data presented are obtained from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the Bibliography.

#### REGIONS

**3** The regions specified are local government areas as defined in **Australian Standard Geographical Classification** (ASGC), (cat. no. 1216.0). Legal local government areas (LGAs), are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as cities (C), towns (T), shires (S), Aboriginal community councils (AC) and Island community councils (IC).

**4** Statistical divisions (SDs), which are groupings of whole or partial LGAs, are designed to

be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region. North West Statistical Division includes unincorporated islands.

**5** Statistical districts are predominantly urban areas, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. They generally contain a population of 25,000 or more.

**6** The regions used for the publication of labour force statistics are based on standard geographical regions and are mostly identical in terms of spatial definitions with the statistical regions of the ASGC.

**7** To allow comparisons across differing spatial classifications, the data have been standardised to fit the ASGC structure for 2002. This process is known as geographic concordance. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.

**8** While care was taken in producing the concordances for non-ABS data, the concordered data are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of concordered data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.

**9** The area in square kilometres of statistical areas is derived from digitised statistical boundaries from the 2001 census. There have been improvements to the digital base maps used to map statistical geography. Detailed survey plans used to identify the 15 Aboriginal Community Councils and 17 Torres Strait Island Communities in the 2002 ASGC provided more detailed alignment along the coastline for some of these regions resulting in a slight decrease in area from the 2001 ASGC to the 2002 ASGC used in this publication.

**10** ABS data in this publication relate to the period 1996 to 2002. Where possible, data are presented according to the ASGC 2002 edition. Exceptions are:

ASGC 1996 Edition applies to labour force

ASGC 2000 Edition applies to births, deaths, building and tourist accommodation.

## **SELECTED DATA ITEMS**

### **Population estimates**

**11** This publication contains estimates of the resident population for statistical divisions in Queensland for each year at 30 June from 1996 to 2002. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model using independent indicators of population change.

**12** Resident population estimates for the period 1996-2001 have been revised to final status using the 2001 census results. Estimates for 2002 are preliminary. For further information see **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0).

**13** Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding. Accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

### **Income support customers**

**14** The figures shown under the heading 'Income support customers' have been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS). The social

security system in Australia provides, subject to eligibility criteria, income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.

**15** The statistics compiled by FaCS on Australia's welfare customers are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. Estimates were confidentialised by FaCS before supplying the data at postcode level. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to local government areas using geographic concordances based on 2002 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in the publications **Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers - a statistical overview** and **Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers by Postcode** (cat. no. 109.06).

## **Building approvals**

**16** Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities
- contracts let or day labour work organised by commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities
- major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites

**17** Building approvals data include:

- all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more
- approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more
- all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more

and specifically exclude construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, etc.).

## **Tourist accommodation**

**18** From 1998 onwards, data include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

**19** Details of the composition of tourism regions, including maps, are available on request from the ABS and the concordance between statistical local areas of the ASGC and the Queensland Tourism regions may be found in the electronic datacube **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland**, (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001). The Great Barrier Reef Tourism Region consists of the islands from Lizard Island in the north to Lady Elliot Island in the south: establishments on these islands are included in on-shore Tourism Regions. Great Barrier Reef (TR) data is not included in Queensland totals because the data for the establishments on these islands have already been included in the figures for other Tourism Regions.

## **Motor vehicle registrations**

**20** Data for motor vehicles on register were extracted from the Motor Vehicle Census, 2002,

by postcode of the registered owner. The postcode data have been concorded to local government area based on the 2002 ASGC. Further information can be obtained in **Motor Vehicle Census, Australia** (cat. no. 9309.0).

**21** Motor vehicles data exclude Commonwealth Government owned vehicles.

## **Income**

**22** The taxable income data have been obtained from the Australian Taxation Office with the statistics being aggregated from the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. Individual income tax records have not been released to the ABS, rather the data obtained has previously been aggregated and confidentialised to protect the identity of individuals.

**23** Both Individual taxable income data and Wages and salary data have been concorded to LGAs based on the 2002 ASGC.

## **Crime**

**24** The statistics contained in this publication were obtained from the Queensland Police Service at the Police District geographic level by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR). The data are subject to the counting rules and boundaries of Queensland Police Service. For more information refer to the Queensland Police web site [www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01\\_02.shtml](http://www.police.qld.gov.au/pr/services/statsnet/0102/01_02.shtml).

**25** Users may wish to refer to the Office of Economic and Statistical Research web site <http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au> to obtain 'Small area crime profiles, 2000-01' data.

## **Schools and students**

**26** The statistics contained in this publication have been derived from information provided by Education Queensland and concorded to LGAs based on the ASGC 2002 edition. The statistics are for numbers of government and non-government schools and students, as defined by Education Queensland. Schools include primary, secondary, combined primary and secondary schools as at the first Friday in August each year. For more information refer to Education Queensland.

## **Labour force**

**27** This report contains original (unadjusted) estimates of employed and unemployed persons for labour force statistical regions. Historically, these series have shown a high degree of variability which is inherent in data from the labour force survey relating to small labour markets. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates.

**28** The purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to provide timely information on the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over. For further information refer to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Australia** (cat. no. 6102.0).

**29** The labour force survey is designed primarily to produce reliable national, state and territory estimates. While estimates for regions are components of corresponding estimates at the state level, independent population benchmarks are not applied at the statistical region level. Therefore, while statistical region estimates will add to the state total, they will show less stability than for similar estimates at the state level. Due to small sample size, sub-state estimates are subject to higher relative standard errors (particularly for estimates of unemployment).

**30** The ASGC version used for Labour Force data is updated every 5 years. The data in this publication relates to ASGC 1996 edition. Changes have been made to labour force dissemination regions from November 2002 as part of the periodic redesign of the sample.

### **State Supplementary Survey**

**31** The Queensland State Supplementary Survey is conducted in October each year as part of the Labour Force Survey. The topic for the 2002 survey concerned the labour force experience of people in paid employment who also provided unpaid care for another adult or child under 15 years of age. As with regional estimates from the Labour Force Survey (described above) the regional information on this topic in Chapter 4 is subject to higher relative standard errors than state estimates. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of these regional estimates. Further information about the 2002 survey can be obtained in **Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland** (cat. no. 4903.3).

### **Housing**

**32** The Real Estate Institute of Queensland (REIQ) is the state's professional association for the real estate industry and exists to support member real estate agents with information, products and resources.

**33** REIQ provided data on housing sales, median prices and average prices to the ABS for the year 2002.

**34** The base data are sourced from the Queensland Valuation and Sales database, maintained by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. REIQ produce various types of output from the source data. Any queries about these data should be directed to REIQ.

### **Indigenous councils**

**35** The LGA tables in this publication include the 15 Aboriginal councils and the 17 Island councils in their respective SDs. They can be identified by (AC) after the name for Aboriginal council (e.g., Doomagee (AC)), and by (IC) for Torres Strait Island council (e.g., Badu (IC)). Full details of the relevant ASGC changes can be found in the Appendix - Changes to Geographical Areas, Queensland, 2001-2002 in this publication or in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2002** (cat. no. 1216.0). A list of the addresses of local governments and Aboriginal and Island councils in Queensland may be accessed from [http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local\\_govt/directories/](http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/local_govt/directories/).

### **Local government finances**

**36** Local government finances data were supplied by the Organisational Development Unit of the Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning (DLGP). Audited accounts for the 2001-02 financial year for each local government authority in the state were further validated by DLGP prior to the extraction of information for the ABS. The income data in the tables are total operating income, which comprises net rates and charges and other operating income. Total operating income does not include capital grants and subsidies not tied to specific purposes. Expenses include total operating expenses before interest and excluding depreciation. Any queries about these data should be directed to the DLGP.

### **Health and Public Hospitals**

**37** Queensland Health supplied health and public hospitals data to the ABS after concurring the information to statistical divisions. Similar information is compiled for budget reporting purposes to the State Government at the Queensland Health service district level of geography. Any queries about these data should be directed to Queensland Health.

### **Single location businesses**

**38** An extract from the Australian Business Register for 30 June 2001 included counts of entities with Australian Business Numbers (ABNs) operating from a single location at the postcode geographic level in Queensland. The data were concurred by the ABS to the respective ASGC geographic levels of SD, S Dist. and LGA used in this publication.

### **Census of Population and Housing 2001 - Selected data**

**39** The 2001 Census provides the most extensive range of free data ever available via the ABS web site. Users can access Census Snapshots and Basic Community Profiles to the level of statistical local areas, and Indigenous Profiles to the level of Indigenous areas free of charge. For further details, visit <https://www.abs.gov.au/census>. To make census products readily available, the ABS also has a cooperative arrangement with the State Library and over 80 tertiary and public libraries throughout Queensland.

### **Further information**

**40** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <https://www.abs.gov.au>.

**41** The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. You can also receive free email notifications of the latest ABS products by subscribing to the email notification service on the ABS web site.

## **BACK TO MAIN FEATURES**

# **Glossary**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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## **PEOPLE AND POPULATION**

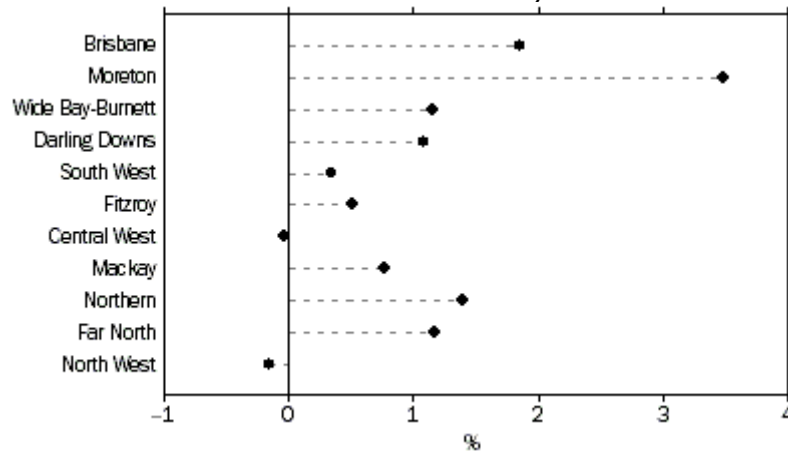
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#### **Births**

There were 47,495 births registered in Queensland during the year ended June 2002. Rural and urban Queensland have quite different birth and fertility characteristics. In 2001-02, most births occurred in the urban and coastal areas, with 46.6% of births registered in Brisbane Statistical Division (SD) and 17.4% in Moreton SD.

Over the five years to June 2002, the annual number of births in Queensland increased by 439 persons (0.9%). This outcome results from two distinct trends. Births in the Brisbane and Moreton SDs increased by 5.2% and 6.7% respectively in this period. In contrast, the annual number of births declined in all other regions of Queensland. This was noticeable particularly in the South West SD with a decrease of 13.1%, Central West SD decreasing by 22.3% and North West SD decreasing by 12.6%.

#### **Deaths**

In 2001-02, there were 23,174 deaths in Queensland. The majority of deaths were recorded in the south east corner of Queensland with 42.5% of deaths registered in the Brisbane SD and 20.9% in the Moreton SD. In comparison, the estimated resident population of the Brisbane and Moreton divisions were 45.6% and 20.2% respectively.

Between 1997-98 and 2001-02, the annual number of deaths in Queensland increased by 685 persons (3.0%). In this period, deaths increased in the Moreton (7.3%), Wide Bay-Burnett (7.7%), Darling Downs (9.2%), South West (10.2%), Mackay (17.2%) and Far North (12.5%) SDs. In 2001-02, the number of deaths in the North West SD was the same level as in 1997-98. The annual number of deaths decreased in all other areas between 30 June 1998 and 30 June 2002, with the largest declines in Fitzroy (8.0%) and Central West (7.8%) SDs.

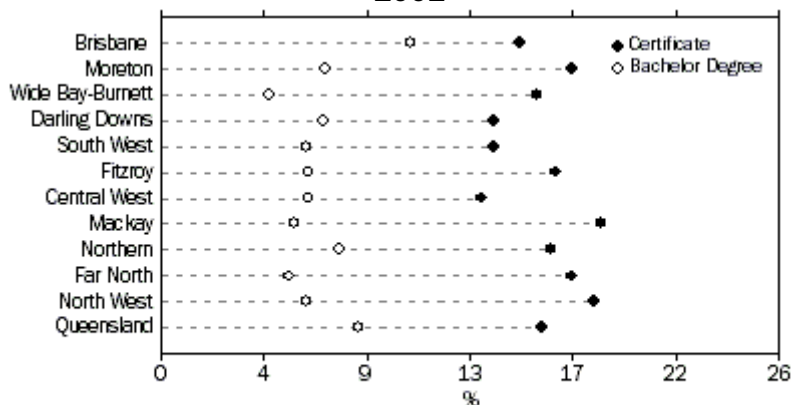
#### **Non-School Qualifications by Level of Education**

On census night, 7 August 2001, there were 2,823,097 persons aged 15 years and over



counted in Queensland. Of these, 32.3% reported non-school qualifications. The 451,527 persons (16.0%) with certificate qualifications from a College of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) represents the largest group holding non-school qualifications in Queensland, followed by 235,113 persons (8.3%) with a bachelor degree and 156,001 persons (5.5%) with either an advanced diploma or diploma.

### PERSONS(a) WITH SELECTED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, Statistical Divisions - 2001



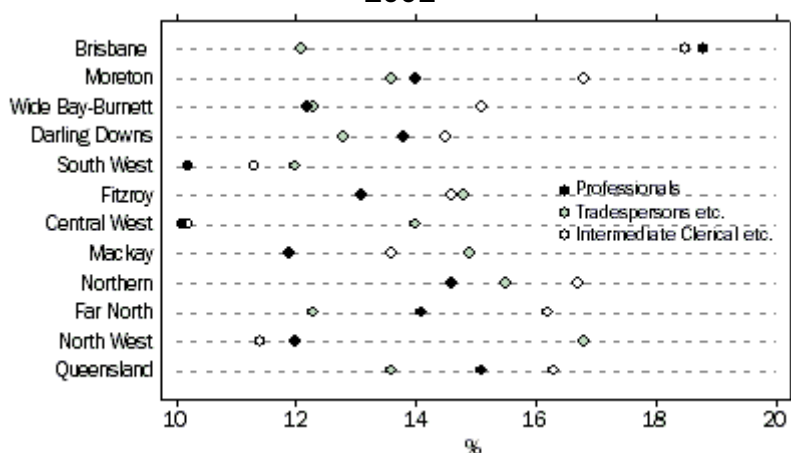
(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### Occupation of Employed Persons

At 7 August 2001, the total number of employed persons in Queensland was 1,568,865, which represented an increase of 10.4% when compared with 1996. The most significant occupation group was Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers with 265,751 persons, representing 16.9% of total employment in the state. This group was followed by Professionals (251,273), Tradespersons and Related Workers (200,665) and Associate Professionals (187,910), respectively accounting for 16.0%, 12.8% and 12.0% of persons in employment.

### PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, Statistical Divisions - 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### Indigenous Community Councils

From 1 July 2002, 15 Aboriginal and 17 Torres Strait Island council areas in Queensland were included in their own right as part of the LGA structure in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Established under various Acts of Parliament, these

Indigenous community council areas are equivalent to LGAs.

Previously, the communities' statistics had been included with those for neighbouring shire or town councils. The separation of the Indigenous community councils from other LGAs recognises their autonomy from the shire councils and responds to the need for data, especially population data, for these areas.

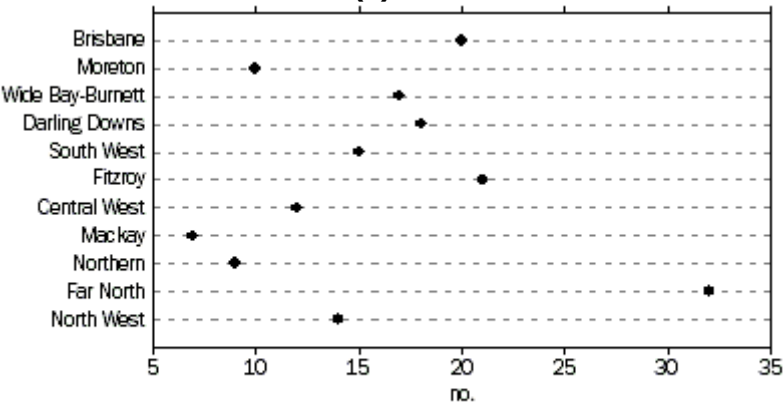
The majority of the Indigenous community council areas (28) are found in Far North SD. The SDs of Wide Bay-Burnett, Fitzroy, Northern and North West have one council each.

At 30 June 2002, the estimated resident populations of the Indigenous community councils varied considerably with populations ranging from greater than 2,000 persons to less than 100. Palm Island (AC) had 2,376 persons and Yarrabah (AC) 2,320. Ugar (IC) had 57 persons and was one of only two Indigenous community councils recording a decrease in population from 2001.

**Health and Public Hospitals**

There were 175 public acute hospitals at 30 June 2002 in Queensland. Since 1998, the total number of hospitals has been reduced from 182, representing a decrease of 3.8%.

**PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS(a), Statistical Divisions - 2001-02**



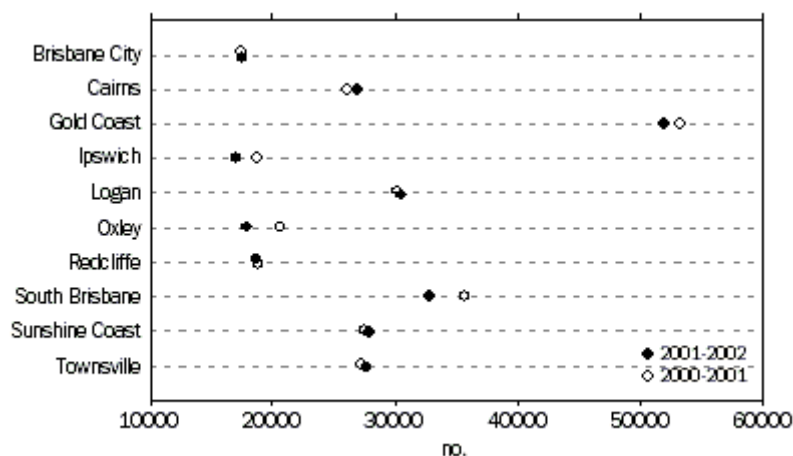
(a) Includes dental hospitals.

Source: Queensland Health: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Monthly Activity Collection.

**Crime**

In the 2001-02 financial year, there were 434,696 incidents of crime reported in Queensland. This was a decrease of 2,158 incidents (0.5%) from the 1999-2000 figures. Property crime was the largest component with 291,495 incidents, representing 67.1% of all crime in Queensland in 2001-02. Other crime and crime against the person, respectively comprised 25.5% and 7.4% of the Queensland total.

**REPORTED OFFENCES, Selected Police Districts - 2000-01 to 2001-02**



Source: Queensland Police.

## ENVIRONMENT - SALINITY ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS

Salinity describes the salt content of soil or water. Soluble salts are often found in water and soil, but not in sufficient concentrations to affect plant and animal survival. When salt content is excessive it degrades water quality and land productivity. Salinity increases are usually caused by a rise in the level of underground water tables bringing naturally occurring salt to the surface. This concentrates salt and affects the environment dependent on the soil and water.

The Commonwealth and state and territory governments have adopted the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP). The NAP has identified 21 high priority regions in Australia, with four regions either wholly or partly within Queensland. These regions are Border Rivers, Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa, Burdekin-Fitzroy and Lockyer-Burnett-Mary. Border Rivers and Condamine-Balonne-Maranoa are partially in New South Wales. NAP regions do not include the more arid western and remote tropical far north sections of Queensland.

In May 2002, 993 Queensland farms with 107,000 hectares (ha) of agricultural land were reported by farmers as showing signs of salinity. This represented about 3.4% of total farms, being 0.1% of total farm area in the state. Of the agricultural land showing signs of salinity, 40,000 ha were unable to be used for agricultural production.

Within the four NAP regions either wholly or partly within Queensland, there were 720 farms with 67,000 ha showing signs of salinity. Non-irrigated farms accounted for 64,000 ha or 95.5% of the land showing signs of salinity in Queensland based NAP regions.

The most common salinity management practices employed were planting crops, pastures, fodder plants and trees and constructing earthworks and fencing.

In May 2002, farmers reported that 331,000 ha of crops, pastures and fodder plants were planted for salinity management purposes in Queensland. The six types of plantings included salt tolerant crops, pastures with lucerne, other deep rooted perennials, salt tolerant pasture, saltbush, bluebush and other fodder plants.

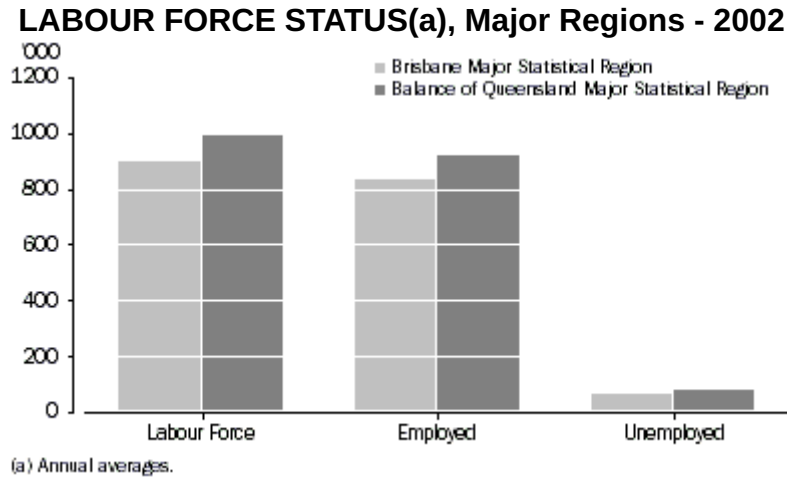
## ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

### Labour Force by Statistical Regions

The annual average number of persons employed in Queensland rose from 1,702,400

persons in 2001 to 1,753,300 in 2002, representing an increase of 50,900 persons (3.0%). The growth rate in employed persons is higher than the 1.9% growth in the annual average number of persons in the Labour Force.

In the same period, the average number of persons unemployed declined by 15,700 to 140,000 persons. This equated to a decrease in the unemployment rate from 8.4% to 7.4%. The annual average participation rate remained unchanged at 65.0%.

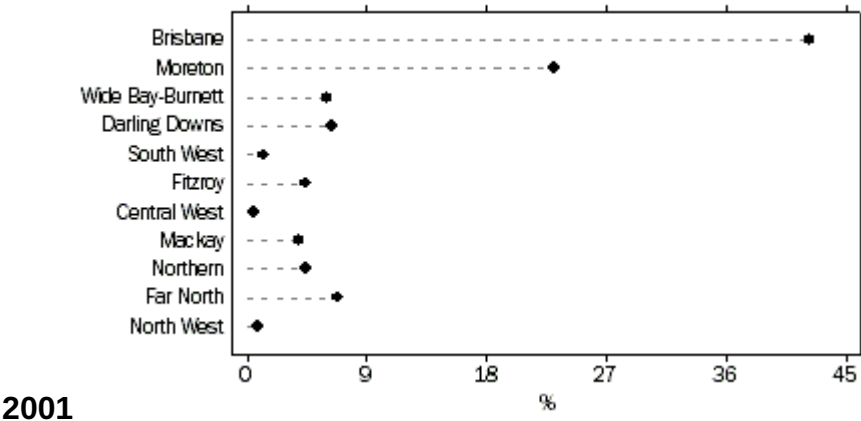


Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

**Single Location Businesses**

In Queensland, there were 396,444 single location business entities registered with the Australian Business Register (ABR) at June 2001. Property and Business Services was the largest industry sector with 82,465 entities, representing 20.8% of the state total. The Construction industry included 67,244 units or 17.0% of all Queensland businesses with one location. The third largest industry sector was Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing with 51,285 entities, accounting for 12.9% of the Queensland total.

**PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE LOCATION BUSINESSES, Statistical Divisions - 30 June**



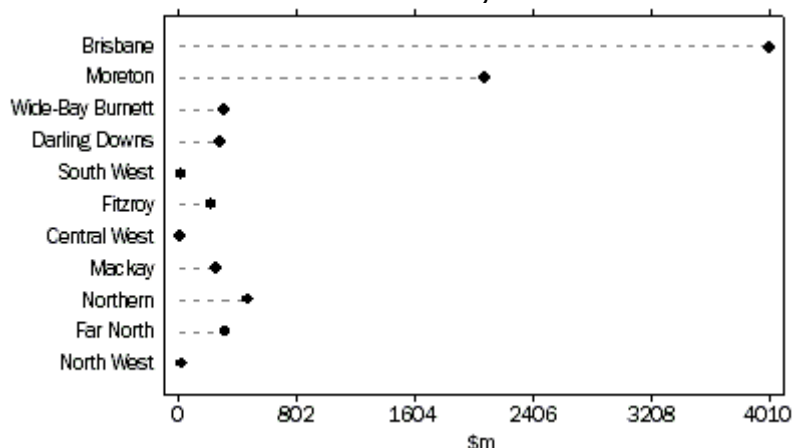
Source: ABS data available on request.

**Building Approvals**

From July 2001 to June 2002 in Queensland, there were 35,591 approvals for building with 98.4% of the total applications from private sector entities and 99.3% being for new residential dwellings. The value of total building in the state for the same period was

\$8,009.8m. The total included new residential dwellings of \$5,018.4m and alterations and additions of \$1,614.2m, which accounted for 62.7% and 20.2% respectively of the value of total building in Queensland.

### VALUE OF TOTAL BUILDING APPROVED, Statistical Divisions - 2001-02



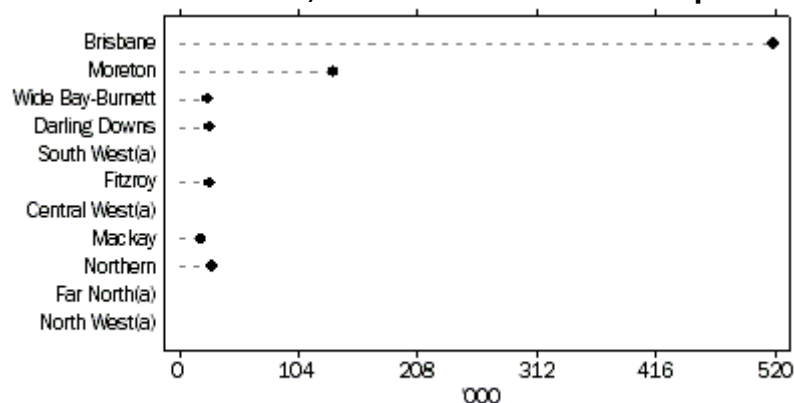
Source: ABS data available on request: Building Approvals, Queensland (cat. no. 8731.3)

### Information and Communication Technology

At the end of the September quarter 2002, there were 150 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Queensland, a decline of 6.8% from September 2001.

There was also a decline in the number of Internet subscribers. At the end of the September quarter 2002, there were 822,000 Internet subscribers in Queensland, accounting for 18.0% of the Australian total of 4,555,000 subscribers. This was a decrease from the previous year's total of 829,000, which was 19.3% of the Australian total.

### INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS, Statistical Divisions - September 2002



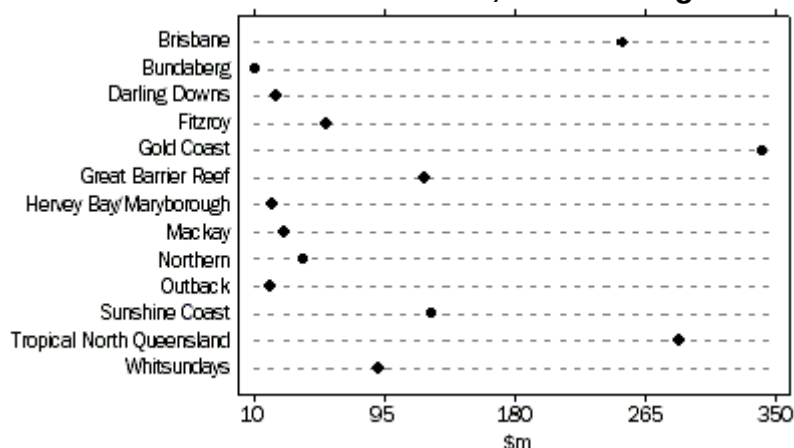
(a) Data not available for publication.

Source: Internet Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8153.0)

### Tourist Accommodation

Tourism is an important part of the Queensland economy with takings from accommodation of \$1,424m in 2002. This was an increase of 5.9% when compared with 2001. Takings were highest in the Gold Coast, Tropical North Queensland and Brisbane tourism regions contributing 24.0%, 20.2% and 17.6% respectively of the state total. This contrasted with the smaller tourism regions of Bundaberg, Outback and Hervey Bay/Maryborough, which together accounted for 3.8%.

## TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Tourism Regions - 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

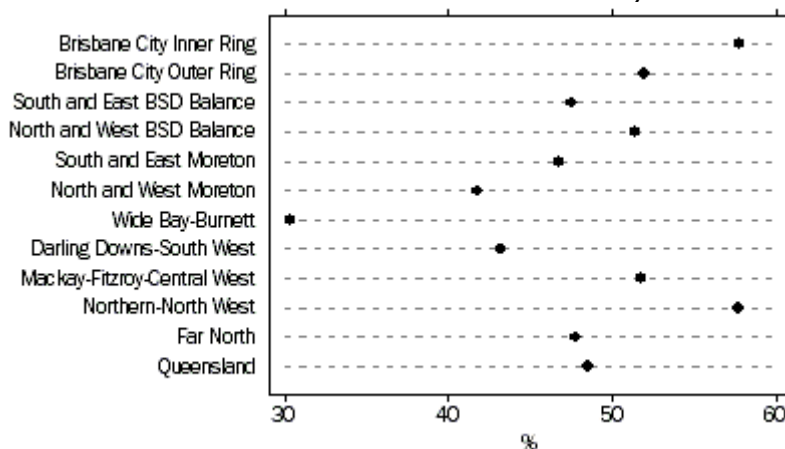
## STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY

### Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities

The October 2002 State Supplementary Survey, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland, presented information on the labour force experience of those who currently have or have had caring responsibilities. Survey results included the use of leave and flexible working arrangements. The survey also looked at whether caring responsibilities have an impact on labour force participation.

In the six months to October 2002, an estimated 1,068,300 persons or 47.1% of persons aged 18 years and over in Queensland provided unpaid care for another adult or child. More than half of all females provided care (52.8%), while 41.4% of males provided care. Of the total care provided, the majority (68.6%) was on a continual basis. Occasional care was provided in just over one-quarter of cases (26.3%) and once only care was provided in just 5.1% of cases.

## PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEE CARERS TO ALL CARERS, Statistical Regions - 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities, Queensland (cat. no. 4903.3).

## FURTHER INFORMATION

In compiling **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003**, the ABS has used data from a variety of its collections. Non-ABS data have been provided by Commonwealth and state government departments and agencies as well as the private sector.

The ABS has taken every care in compiling the non-ABS data into statistical divisions (SDs), local government areas (LGAs) and statistical districts (S Dists) as designated in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Any questions regarding the non-ABS data should be addressed to the department or agency of origin.

Information in **Regional Statistics, Queensland 2003** is divided into two main parts: four chapters provide analysis of social, economic and environmental statistics at the regional level and three chapters contain tables with data for the state and its SDs, LGAs and S Dists. The content of each chapter is shown as follows:

- Chapter 1 presents population characteristics of the state. The focus is at SD level and the topics include population growth, births, deaths, Indigenous community councils, selected population census data, health and public hospitals and crime.
- Chapter 2 discusses the environmental issue of salinity on farms in Queensland, including causes and management practices.
- Chapter 3 covers the topics of employment, single location businesses, building and construction, information and communication technology, tourist accommodation and transport.
- Chapter 4 reports the results of the most recent state supplementary survey, Managing Paid Employment and Unpaid Caring Responsibilities.
- Tables of data in Chapters 5, 6 and 7 provide a comparison of a range of topics across the statistical areas for the state, the 11 SDs, the 157 LGAs and 10 S Dists. New data items contained in this issue include local government finances, housing property sales and values, single location businesses and family tax benefits. Each set of tables is preceded by maps showing the boundaries of the SDs and LGAs. Accompanying text provides a regional summary.

Wherever possible, data are for 2002 or the latest available if 2002 data are not available. When analysing the data, care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ between collections.